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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Hampshire Gazette.)

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Formerly there was a great prejudice among farmers to uniting knowledge acquired from books, with experience, in their agricultural labors. This prejudice is fast dying away, but probably still exists in some degree. It was thought that any education, beyond a common knowledge of reading, writing and cyphering, was entirely useless to the vocation of the farmer. But such ideas are very erroneous.

It is never deemed useless for the machinist to possess some knowledge of the science of mechanics, or for the architect, of the science of architecture; they must have such knowledge to be expert in their profession. Then why is it not important for the farmer to study the science of agriculture?

But what is the science of agriculture? It is that science which treats of the nature of plants, soils and manures. It makes known the composition of soils, and the kind of manure and particular plants that are adapted to certain soils.—Also, the effect which will result from a particular treatment or cultivation. Most of this, it is true, may be learned by experience; but experience alone, does not give a man that assurance of being right, which he possesses by uniting science with experience. If he trusts to the latter wholly, he is compelled to tread a beaten path, or move with much uncertainty; while on the other hand, the intelligent, scientific farmer may strike out a new track, try some new experiment, or adopt some new mode of culture, and be able to calculate before hand, nearly what will be the result. He acts understandingly. He knows in the first place, the nature of the plant he wishes to cultivate—suppose this to be the operation to be pursued—in the next place, the soil and manure adapted to it, and finally, the mode of cultivation which its growth requires. All this he knows without having gone through with the process of experiment.

But the value of science in the labor of agriculture, may be made more clear by reference to facts. Who are the farmers that are most successful and prosperous? Are they not those who read and study agricultural works, and search out the best modes of cultivation? What farmers are they who obtain premiums for reclaimed lands, and the largest crops of corn? Are they not scientific farmers? those who exercise the mind as well as the body in their operations? It is so to the extent of our observation.

One or two facts fell under our observation, during the short space, in early life, that it was our lot to be a 'tiller of the ground.' The farmer, with whom we resided, had a piece of mowing land, which, during remembrance, had not been ploughed, because his father said if it were ploughed, it never after would yield good crops of grass. The farmer's son, however, did not place implicit confidence in the wisdom of his grandfather, and obtained permission, after much persuasion, to plough the land. It was planted with corn and produced a very large crop. The next year it yielded an excellent crop of oats, and for three years succeeding, more grass each year, than had been cut from it any two of the thirty preceding years. Now had this farmer been intelligent, he would not have believed, for a moment, that ploughing would injure that piece of land.

Another fact. This same farmer had a swamp, covered with nothing but alder-brush and dog-wood, through which a brook run, that was used for irrigating his mowing land. His father told him that if that swamp were cleared, the brook would dry up. But this grandson was faithless here. He took his axe and stub-scythe, levelled this swamp, burnt it over and put it under process of reclaiming. But what became of the brook? Why, it continued to run in its accustomed channel, with the quantity of water, so far as perceptible, undiminished. Here again, had the farmer been well informed, he would have known that clearing the swamp could have but very little effect upon the brook. It laid it more open to the sun's direct heat, which would subject the water to a little more rapid evaporation, and that is all. But we have pursued the subject farther than we intended to, and will here close.

(From the Silk Culturist.)

Northampton, Ms. Feb. 21, 1837.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Your views respecting the seed of the Morus multicaulis, as expressed in your last number, so nearly coincide with mine, and as I also receive frequent inquiries by letter, "if the seed of the multicaulis will produce plants like those from cuttings," I am induced to trouble you with a few lines, that the matter may be decided at once. My answer has invariably been that they *would not*, and that the plant would be different, perhaps a superior or an inferior one, much depending on where the seed was raised. Seed from my own trees produced plants superior to the white, but much inferior to the original seeds, which were imported from Canton, 3 years since, by Dr Stebbins, of this place, and which he was assured were from the multicaulis, produced plants, which are in my opinion, superior to the original leaves, quite as large, thick, fine, *smooth* surface, and close jointed, and which the worms will select, when mixed with others. It is important for those who intend feeding silk worms, to provide a change of food, and not depend on one sort alone. When worms are falling off by disease, it will be found of great service to change the food from a watery, succulent leaf, to one of a drier nature; for that purpose, buddings of some sort should be had. Mulberry seed should be procured from every country; from some apparently inferior, good sorts may be obtained. I have selected plants with leaves eight inches over, from a hedge of common white mulberry, which, by grafting and budding, may be increased to any extent. There is probably no seed sown so liable to *sport*, as the gardeners term it, as the mulberry. I would therefore, forewarn *all* who purchase *multicaulis seed*, that if they expect to produce plants like those from cuttings, they will be disappointed. It is much the cheapest and easiest way to propagate this sort by cuttings.

I am constantly receiving inquiries from the west, as to the ratable value of the native Red and Black mulberry for feeding silk worms. I would certainly recommend to those who have them within their reach to use them. But in the *mean time*, to cultivate the finer sorts, as we cannot afford to raise coarse silk in this country for a few years, while the culture is in its infancy.—Such silk may find a market, but it *never can compete* with silk from the multicaulis, or white mulberry, which can be raised at the same cost. Almost every person who notices the silk culture, speaks of it as respects *sewing silk* alone, while the main object, and that on which its ultimate success will depend, is to produce an article suitable for the finest fabrics, and consequently suitable for export.

Every person who raises cocoons should reel them, if possible, it will be made more profitable, and give more general satisfaction. The seller can, with his silk in the skein, go to such a market as he chooses; not so with the cocoons; he must go to the nearest purchaser, and take what he chooses to give, or the cocoons will perish on his hands. There is no mystery in reeling; it requires patience for a day or two, and *practice* will perfect the work. The simple Italian reel, with the vibrating motion, is all the machinery required. Many persons suppose American improvements on the reel have done away with all difficulties, and that now a *machine* can reel silk. When we can teach the worm to spin its thread of a uniform size, from the commencement to the finishing of the cocoon, we may talk of "machinery doing the work." It is well known that the thread of the silk worm varies nearly one half from the commencement to the end of the cocoon; the whole art of reeling consists in keeping up the running threads of an equal size, by adding new ends as the thread appears to run finer. I would therefore urge it upon all cultivators to preserve a simple reel of the value of five or ten dollars, and leave the silk reeled on the loom. A ten pound bundle of silk may be easily sent to market; not so with ten bushels of cocoons; a parcel of ten pounds, was sent me by a farmer in October last, for which he received $6 50 per pound, cash; it was raised from a small piece of ground, all in about six weeks. If I have not already wearied your patience, you may hear from me again on the subject of the silk and the mulberry. Respectfully,

Samuel Whitmarsh.

(From the Germantown Telegraph.)

OATS.

There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time for sowing oats. While some contend that it is best to sow as soon as the frost is out sufficiently for the land to be worked, others insist on a different course, and choose not to sow until the ground has become quite dry and warm. It may be a fact, that late sowed oats in some and perhaps in most instances, produce a greater quantity of straw than those early sown, and it may be and probably is true in as many instances, that the grain is proportionably lighter, so that if weight of grain is the prime object, that course of procedure as it respects sowing, is best, which is most likely to produce the desired result.

There seems to have been a general failure in the crop of oats through this part of the country, the past season, there being but few instances, where they are so heavy by one third as they have been in other years, when no calamity has befallen them.

Notwithstanding the general failure, I had as good a crop of oats the past season, as in any former year, having over one hundred bushels, from little more than two acres of ground, weighing 33 pounds per bushel. Such being the fact, it is a question with myself and others, what should be the cause of my obtaining a better crop than any other farmers in the neighborhood. That which to me appears as the probable and only cause, is early sowing. Although my ground is in no better condition than land in general, I sowed my oats several days earlier than other farmers in the vicinity.

There were several fields contiguous to mine, where the soil and cultivation were not essentially different, but which were sowed a few days later, which in every instance failed to produce a middle crop. I have always been in the habit of sowing my oats as soon as possible after the ground had become settled, believing it to be the better way, and observation and experience the past season, have only strengthened my belief, that such a course is a correct one. A FARMER.

With respect to the time of sowing oats, there is no such thing as affixing *a day*. Every farmer must be guided by his own locality. As a general rule, it is always safest to sow them as soon as the ground will admit of ploughing without danger of baking from being too wet. The sooner they are got in the better, as oats delight in a cool and moist atmosphere, and hence it is that the Irish and English oats are generally heaviest in Great Britain, while in this country, the northern or such as are grown in the Glades, take the precedence. If oats be sown at the proper period, and are followed by any thing like a fair, or tolerably fair season, there is but little doubt of their making a remunerating crop. It is, however, a lamentable fact, that with us they are most generally assigned the poorest spot on the farm, and are left unaided by manure to struggle to maturity, and when reaped if not as good as the *seed* were, they are libelled with the imputation of having degenerated, whereas the true fault lies with the grower, in not having given them a fair chance of perpetuating themselves in perfection. Although they will grow in any soil, like all other members of the grain family, they grow best when nourishment is given them, and the farmer who expects first rate oats without having a proper ground work for their growth, does most certainly lie under a most fatal delusion.

As to the quantity of seed, if sown without clover or other grass seed, less than 2 1-2 to 3 bushels to the acre should not be sown; where sown with grass seeds, two bushels is enough, and the ground would be the better of two ploughings.—*Ed. Farm. & Gard.*

SHEEP.

MR HOLMES:—In the Maine Farmer of March 14,—No. 5, there is an article headed "*Sheep*," taken from the Woodstock Courier.

The use of Castor oil there recommended for a particular disease, has been found beneficial in other internal diseases.

It is with animals as with man, but particularly with sheep, that irregularity in the bowels is a great cause of disease, and if not early attented to, may prove fatal.

A costive habit in winter, is common with sheep, when fed on dry food, and if this is not speedily removed, the sheep will droop and die. A daily attention should be paid to a flock of sheep to discover if there is any change from their common appearance, and if they are found with a dull eye, inactive in manner, without appetite, or costive, a dose of castor oil should be given immediately. The dose to a grown sheep is a table spoonful, to be repeated in 24 hours, if the oil has failed to produce an effect, and if there is much uneasiness, the dose may be repeated in 12 hours, or an injection of warm water with a little suds and molasses. A quarter or half a pint of peppermint tea, milk warm, has been usually given with the oil.

Oil has been found useful to Lambs that are reared with cow's milk, or to such as have cows until the ewe has milk to support it. The first milk from an ewe, is like the first milk taken from a cow after calving, and produces a lax state of the bowels, and in cases where the ewe is not in milk when the lamb is dropped, common cow's milk is substituted, and produces a costive habit in the lamb. To counteract this, a tea-spoonful of oil has been given in the milk once a day, or oftener if needed, until a healthy state of the lamb is produced. Success has attended this practice. —*Maine Farmer.*

FAT CATTLE.—A few years ago, the British Admiral Coffin (formerly of Nantucket) presented to our Agricultural Society a fine Hereford Bull. Isaac C. Bates Esq. bought him at the next Cattle Show auction sale, and has thus introduced the breed among us.

It is remarkable that in mixing this breed with our native Cattle, the color of the progeny partakes of the Hereford parent, viz.: a bright red body with a white face, but if mixed with other improved English breeds, the Comet for example, of which Mr Bates has some fine specimens, this peculiarity exists no longer, and the same variety of color exhibits itself, that is observed in other cattle. The Hereford Cattle are common in the neighboring town, Norwich, and a pair raised by S. Kirkland, Esq. was sold in the autumn of 1835 to Mr George Cook of this town for $100. They have been in rich winter, and high summer feed ever since, at an outlay of expense, which few people thought could be remunerated. It is much to Mr Cook's credit that he never stinted a mess to them, but has given them full feed of corn daily, at a $1,50 per bushel, during the past winter. The cost of keeping these cattle for the last 150 days is not less than $150.

They were sold to Messrs Hillman & Thayer, of this town for ten cents a pound.

We hope our citizens will encourage the butcher to buy none but the best beef till the Bostonians know how to appreciate it.

Connected with this subject, is a characteristic fact. Last month our drovers took a fine lot of cattle to Brighton, which sold for nine dollars a hundred only. Among the lot was a pair of old stags which sold for eight and a half dollars per hundred, and they had but 14 or 15 lbs. of rough tallow each.

The following statement of the weight of Mr Cook's cattle has been handed to us for publication. It will be seen that at ten cents a pound, they amount to $319.

The weight of the pair alive is	4373 lbs.	
Dressed,	3190	
Shrinking, about one quarter,	1183	
The quarters of the largest ox weighed		1297
Tallow,		185
Hide,		125
		1607
The quarters of the smallest weighed		1257
Tallow,		186
Hide,		140
		1583
Weight of the pair,	3190	

—*Hamp. Repub.*]

WORTHY OF IMITATION

BY SILK GROWERS.

The family of Mr Calvin Moody of Granby, Mass. having fed a few silk worms on white mulberry, and made about half a pound of silk in 1835, which was *reeled, spun*, and twisted into thread or sewing silk, of such a quality, that he thinks it would compete with some imported silk. The whole was done upon the *common reel* and *wheel* of the family with the utmost ease. This family have made all their sewing for family use, of silk from cocoons of their own raising, being in their opinion more economical than the use of any other thread they could make, and that it is cheaper for family use than thread made of flax, and that they can manufacture a run of silk thread or sewing silk from the cocoons with less trouble and expense than could be done from dressed flax;—and so convinced is he of the economy of making sewing silk for common use in a family, that he advises his neighbors to set out a few white mulberries about the barn-yard, or other waste ground near the house, and assures them that they can make all their own silk for sewing cheaper than they could do it from flax—say even if the flax was given to them.

REMARKS.

The foregoing speaks volumes in favor of the culture of silk in families, and the example of this family deserves the unqualified approbation of the friends of silk culture. If Mrs Moody could make such progress the first year with her scanty intelligence and with such ordinary machinery as the domestic wheel and reel—what might not be expected another year from her praiseworthy and persevering industry, if she could be supplied

with the cheap improved machinery now in successful operation in this and other places?

This family begun the former year with some 10 or 12 worms in order to obtain the eggs, of which they hatched and fed about 1200 worms. But not having sufficient feed on their own premises, were necessitated to gather them at the distance of about two and a half miles. To provide for the feeding the present year (1837) a few white mulberry trees have been procured to set out about the house and barn-yard, and intends to try a few Chinese mulberry; but instead of a few trees, he had better procure a few hundred—not only for propagation, but for the benefit of the foliage, which may be gathered the first year without injury to the plant. It is the peculiarity of the Chinese Mulberry, the more the leaves are pricked the better they grow, being careful not to injure the buds.

Mr Moody contemplates a small simple improvement for the greater perfection of the twisting process, and then he will consider his establishment the most perfect ~~of the most perfect~~ of the kind, and expects to go right ahead.

We should not be surprised to hear that Mrs Moody has wove herself a suit or silk dress in her own loom—she can and we trust she will do it.—*Northampton Cou.*

Cure for the Dropsy.—A gentleman in the Kentucky Reporter gives the following:

Take cinder from a blacksmith shop, and beat it fine, sift it, to take out the coarse particles;—mix the fine cinder in a pint of honey until it is stiff enough to lay on the point of a case knife, not hard like pills. Give the patient as much as will lay on the point of a case knife, three times a day, morning, noon and at night. This mixture is very purgative, and will cause the patient to discharge great quantities of water, purgatively and by urine. The portion may be given according to the operation; if that appears too severe, give less; if it does not operate enough, give more; continue it until the swelling is gone.

The patient may eat any diet but milk, of which he should not taste a drop, neither take any other kind of medicine while using the above. I have known several persons who were cured of that dreadful disease by using the above mixture, some of whom were so bad that the water oozed out of their feet and left their tracks as they walked on the floor.

A Massachusetts farmer after giving the weight of a hog he had fattened, called on the N. Hampshire farmers to beat that if they could. The reply was a pretty good one, but not quite equal to one made by a friend of ours, who was told by a Worcester County man [Mass.] that a neighbor of his, raised that season eleven hundred bushels of potatoes, and tauntingly asked if Vermont could beat that. Our friend answering rather moderately thought she could, for a farmer six miles from Burlington (alluding to Judge Meach of Shelburn) *planted* the same season fourteen hundred bushels, which was a fact.—*Burlington Sent.*

A Maine paper says—"The state the last year paid out $4,000,000 for bread stuffs. The legislature have passed an act, giving $2 to every one who shall raise 20 bushels of wheat; and for every bushel over and above 30, 6 cents per bushel. Good! Good!! GOOD!!!

Deep Ploughing.—Much of late had been said upon shoal and deep ploughing, and it may not be amiss here to discuss that question, thereby elicit information. We believe the nature of the soil and sub-soil must determine the depth. A shoal soil with a clay sub-soil will not admit of being ploughed deep. But any soil composed of loam or sand, may and probably ought to be ploughed much deeper than has been the practice of our farmers. For such sward land, seven or eight inches are not too deep. The advantages are numerous. It will afford a better opportunity to cover long and unrotted manures, the fermentation of which beneath the sward must be of lasting benefit to the soil. It gives an opportunity to work above the sward with the smaller plough, harrow and hoe—is a greater saving of the manure of the sward, which has been estimated at twelve tons to the acre; and if the land is to be stocked down immediately to grass without hoeing, it can be done much sooner with the same smoothness by means of the harrow and roller; and a deeper and looser soil is created, much to the advantage of the succeeding crops, as the tendency of the manures ploughed in, is to rise and go off by evaporation, and not, as has been supposed, to soak downwards. There are some disadvantages in ploughing deep. More manure is required for a single crop. The crops will be later in arriving at maturity, which is a serious injury in some instances, to Indian corn particularly; but an advantage to many other crops, and especially to wheat, as it will be longer in growing, of course less likely to blast; and afford a better opportunity for harvesting, in connection with the farmers' other crops. And more STRENGTH of team is required to plough the same land. On the whole, we are decidedly of the opinion, that good policy requires us to plough deeper than has been the general custom of our farmers.—*Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec Agr. Society.*

Agriculture.—It is very evident that for a few years past the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employments; its rewards have been greater than were ever realised before. We do not mean that a given quantity of farmer's produce has sold for more dollars than it ever commanded before, but with a given amount of labor the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of wealth, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of Agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our Agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskilful, insufficient labor of the half barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the Agriculturalist is promoted not only by improvements in the processes of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of Agriculture, being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of manufactures have contributed to increase the *exchangeable value* of agricultural produce. And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, that have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still farther, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—*Detroit Journal.*

Raising Wheat.—*Mr Sayward:*—The season for sowing wheat being at hand, and having heard much, and read more on the subject of smutty wheat, I take the liberty to communicate to you my experience. Between the years 1820 and 1826, my crop of wheat was much injured by smut, since which time I have made use of blue vitriol, and think I can safely say I have not had a smutty head when the operation has been faithfully performed. I put into a trough or long tight box, open at the top, a convenient quantity of seed wheat, after having washed it and drained the water off in a basket, and dissolve in about a pint and an half of warm water, 2 oz. of blue vitriol to each bushel, turn the solution on the wheat, and shovel it over thoroughly until it shall give a greenish hue to the whole mass, which it will very soon do. Then put in dry wood ashes, sufficient to separate the grains for sowing, and the work is done. I do not give this as my own discovery, or any thing new, for I have seen it published several years since. But we farmers need 'line upon line and precept upon precept.' I think Sir Humphrey Davy is correct, when he says the smut is occasioned by insects, notwithstanding the ridicule cast upon the idea by a late writer in the New England Farmer. Such is my confidence in this preventive that, but for the appearance of ostentation, I would offer good wheat for all the smutty wheat any one would raise after thoroughly putting in practice the above recommendation. Many of my neighbors have tried it with uniform success. Yours, &c.

Oliver Crosby.

Atkinson, April 22, 1837. [*Bangor Far.*

A Good Example.—A young man who served his time in this city, has turned his attention to farming. He has brought in two loads of hay this week and sold for cash—and bought two loads of manure, loaded by himself, and drives a team as well as an experienced farmer. Let others do likewise, and the times will soon improve.—*Bos. Mercantile.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS IN HUSBANDRY SHOULD BE SETTLED.

No advantages gained by cutting up Corn when bitten by a frost.

There are, in relation to practical husbandry, very many important questions, which remain yet to be settled. Nothing could contribute more successfully to the advancement of the rural arts, than to bring such questions to a satisfactory solution. The questions to which we allude, are indeed very numerous. Scarcely any truth, in relation to the practice of agriculture, is so well and so generally ascertained and established, as to command universal belief, and produce uniformity in practice. In regard to almost every thing that comes within the province of agriculture, practical men entertain different opinions. Yet it is an unquestionable truth, in relation to every sort of business under the sun, that there is one right way of doing it, and that there is no other way equally good. When two or more farmers differ in their opinions, relative to practicing any specific branch of husbandry, they may indeed all be wrong, but it is certain they cannot all be right.

It is very desirable that the important questions which so frequently arise in relation to the practice of agriculture, should be settled in a satisfactory manner. Gentlemen of scientific and practical attainments, who delight in rendering themselves useful as the patrons of agriculture, should, with a single eye, aim at such objects.

Important questions in relation to the advantages of using plaster, the manner of its use, and the manner also of its action, remain yet to be settled. The public mind needs to be farther enlightened on these subjects, for it is obvious that farmers do not in general avail themselves to so great an extent as they might, of the advantages to be derived from the use of this mysterious article. Important questions relative to the best methods of cultivating the wheat crop, the corn crop, and all the other crops connected with the husbandry of the country, also remain yet to be settled. There are also yet to be settled, questions of the highest importance, relative to the advantages to be derived from the culture of roots, together with the manner of their culture, and the most profitable uses to which they can be applied. We see already, that an immense field lies in view, affording unlimited scope for inquiry, and for investigations relative to the agricultural interests of the country.

To these general remarks, we add two specific questions, selected, not only because they are intrinsically important, but because they frequently occur, and no less than any others, divide the minds of farmers. 1. If corn, while in a state of imperfect maturity, be bitten and injured by frost, will any thing be gained by cutting it up. 2. Is it profitable, in ordinary cases, to cut up corn at all, or to cut up the stalks while the ears are attached to them? In answer to the first question we shall now offer some remarks, and to the second we may respond at another time.

At the time of the great frost in September, we happened to have a small field of corn, which was badly injured by that frost, and what to do with it was to us a perplexing question. Having however, a slight impression that something might be gained by cutting it up immediately, we went at it, and cut and put up with our own hands, as much perhaps as grew on the fourth of an acre. But finding that the work was toilsome, and having some misgivings as to what might be the consequences of it, we concluded to discontinue our labors, and abandon the crop to its fortune, whatever it might be.

The results of this experiment were such as fully to sustain in the opinions entertained by the old farmer of Waterloo, as reported by the editor of the Farmer, who was present and heard the conversation.—See Monthly Farmer, vol. 1, page 165. See also Genesee Farmer, vol. 6. The conversation turned on the question, what should be done with corn that had been stricken with the frost? The old farmer "said that corn would ripen when deprived of its tops by the knife, and why should it not ripen when deprived of its leaves by the frost? But the leaves were not all killed, and the juices were fresh in the stalks. He thought the best management, was to let it alone." We are satisfied that the old farmer gave wise counsel—that his reasoning was logical, and his opinions correct. On subsequently examining the results of our experiment, we were not able to discover that the corn which had been cut up, had, in any respect, the advantage of that which had not been cut. The difference in quality was not indeed very striking, yet there was a difference, and it was decidedly in favor of the uncut corn.

In relation to this experiment, we submit the following remarks: 1. Several of the stocks, although put up as well as we knew how to do it, got down and suffered by exposure to the weather. In such cases the corn was sadly damaged. 2. No part of the corn that had been cut up, came in so well as that which had not been cut, while some of it was badly injured by exposure to the weather. 3. If any advantages were gained by cutting, they were to be found only in the greater value of the stalks for the use of fodder. Were these sufficient to balance the expense of cutting and putting up, together with considerable loss in damage to the crop? This we doubt. We think, as did the old farmer of Waterloo, that when unripe corn is stricken with frost, the best way to manage it is to let it alone.

Marcellus, Feb. 1837. DAN BRADLEY.

GOOD ADVICE.

An article containing some very just remarks as well as good advice, for the present crisis, in the N. Y. Star, concludes thus:

To the citizens at large, we say diminish your expenses. Do it at once and by an united movement.

The people in the country must be made to *know* and *sympathize* in your sufferings. It is difficult if not impossible for the farmers to understand your difficulties, while they are receiving from every article produced from their farms double price. Let the rich set the example and pursue it, and the rest will follow, and in less than six months the effect will be felt in every section of the country.

Diminish the quantity of meat you purchase in the market, select the cheapest price: in sixty days there will be an overstock of cattle and poultry, and prices will come down, and butchers will escape from monopolizing drovers. Forego the use of butter, except in small quantities, health will be improved and prices will come down.

Instead of having a fire in every room, collect the family together at one cheerful grate, and the surplus of coal will soon reduce it to a resonable price. Burn but one light in your parlor, and a small light in your hall, and oil and candles will soon bear a moderate price. Sell your horses, or if you keep them, limit their allowance, walk more and ride less, oats and hay will be selling at the old rates of three shillings per bushel, and sixty cents a hundred.

Use rice, beans, meat and vegetables, instead of flour, and twelve dollars a barrel will no longer be heard of.

By pursuing this advice, you will render a most grateful charity to the poor; for now, even with their present high wages, they can scarcely live. Upon the reduction of prices, wages might be reduced, and their employment continued. As the matter now stands, our city will be filled with men out of work and wholly destitute. Instead of laying aside your hat when the fur is rubbed off from the corners—or your boots as soon as the soles or uppers are broken—keep them in use until they are insufficient to keep out the weather. In these times alone, the city might save in one year two millions of dollars. Let our wives and daughters come down to the plain cambric frock and frill, and four shilling pocket handkerchiefs. They will be just as agreeable. Those that are married, will be more beloved by their husbands, and those who are not, will be more likely to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days, the good effect would be made manifest, and when meat, flour and articles of consumption come down to their old prices, and yet afford a fair profit to the seller, and the money is easier and confidence restored, we will all feel more happy and contented.

BEES.

There has been so much written on bees, that I am almost afraid to approach the subject; still I think there might be some more said, perhaps to advantage. At the close of almost every winter, we frequently hear great complaints of the loss of bees, the cause of which is not generally understood. At this season, or in the spring, we hear our neighbors complaining—"I have lost some of the best swarms of bees, all of which were in tight and warm hives—I know not the cause—they had plenty of honey, and could not have starved—I guess they froze to death." Now this is the more common opinion. We will examine the case, and see if this is likely to be true. I have raised bees many years, and seldom lose a swarm in winter or spring. The cause is obvious. The breath of bees in cold freezing weather accumulates in the shape of frost and ice, and that in large quantities, on the sides of the hive and on the comb—then at each and every thaw that comes in winter and spring is the crisis—the frost and ice melt—the bees and comb become wet, and the bees die of course, if not immediately ventilated, which should be done by raising up one side of the hive two inches or more, where it should remain until the bees and comb become dry, which will be in three or four days, if the weather is thawy—if freezing weather returns, they may be put down again with safety, for the danger is when the ice melts. We know that hives when exposed to the sun warp, and crack

sometimes entirely open, and frequently, through neglect are left so through the winter; and such hives always winter well, because the opening admits a free circulation of air, which dries the bees. More than nine-tenths of all the losses of bees in this country, in winter and spring, are occasioned in this way, and yet the generality of people appear nearly ignorant of the fact. Swarms that do winter over most commonly sustain great losses in this way. And this is not the worst: Bees that are wintered over without any care in this miserable way, are very short lived. The moisture and wet in the comb soon causes it to mould, and in mouldy comb young bees will die before coming to maturity. Whenever the comb in a hive becomes mouldy throughout, the swarm is ruined and will soon die; this generally takes place at the age of three or four years at most. I know there are some exceptions, but this is a general rule.

When the weather becomes warm in the spring, and the bees can get their living, they should be turned up and examined, and all the mouldy comb taken out, be the same more or less, and the hive thoroughly cleaned from all filth, by scraping the inside with a case-knife, or something of the like, and a clean board put under them.

Bees throughout the season should be looked to every few days, and the worms destroyed, which can be done in the morning without disturbing the bees; the worms will be found almost invariably under the edge of the hive, unless they have been neglected too long.

One of the greatest difficulties that I ever encountered in raising bees was to prevent robbery. I have tried almost every thing, and the best way that I have discovered or know of, is to let the bees have no more room than is absolutely necessary to pass out and in, especially in the spring and fall, and have them all pass out and in at the front side of the hive, and all the other places stopped up, if there be any; then, when they commence to rob, which will commonly be a weak swarm, remove it, and in its place set the strongest swarm you have—then place the robbed swarm where the strong swarm was. Some of the strongest swarm will go back and join the weak swarm, and thus two objects are gained. Breaking the comb of robbers will stop them, but we cannot have access to our neighbor's bees at all times, to stop them from robbing ours.

I am trying a hive somewhat similar to Parish's, but I have serious doubts, after all that has been written, whether there is any better hive than the old fashioned. The miller will enter any hive where the bees can go, whether it be high or low, in the house-top or in the tree-top. I have frequently found them in swarms in tall trees.—They enter mine in the house-top as often as they do in the garden. Z. C.

West Groton, Tompkins Co. Feb. 20, 1837.

"NOTHING IS BENEATH THE ATTENTION OF A GREAT MAN."

This short sentence is inscribed over the door of the small building in Holland, which was once the workshop of Peter the Great; and furnishes more than volumes of common description and history could do, an insight into the character of the man who raised the Muscovites from the deepest barbarism to the rank of civilization, and laid the foundation of an empire, the extent of which the world seems as yet little able to comprehend.

One of the most fatal errors to which men are subject is the disposition to treat small things with contemptuous indifference; forgetting that great things are but an aggregate of small ones, and that discoveries and events of the greatest importance to the world, can be traced to things most insignificant in themselves. Nothing more truly marks an original mind, and stamps its possessor as a truly great man, than the seizure of circumstances which would pass unnoticed by the great multitude, and by subjecting them to the powerful analysis of his reasoning powers, deducing inferences of the greatest practical results.

The power of the loadstone to attract iron, has been known from time immemorial; accident discovered the fact that a magnetized needle would indicate the north; but for a long time this truth was productive of no results. In the hands of Flavia Gioja of Amalfi, it produced the mariner's compass, an instrument which has changed the whole course of commerce, and opened America and Australia to the rest of the world. To mention only one of the things that the use of the compass in maritime discovery had led to—it has given the potato to Europe, and thus trebled the means of subsistence as well as doubled the population.

We owe the Galvanic or Voltaic battery, one of the most powerful instruments in advancing science the world has yet seen, to Madame Galvani's noticing the contraction of the muscles of a skinned frog accidentally touched by a person on whom her husband was at the moment making some experiments in electricity. The experiments of Galvani and Volta were followed up by Davy, Hare and Silliman, and effects which have astonished and instructed the world, have been the result. The dry galvanic pile in the hands of the discoverer, De Luc, was nothing more than a scientific plaything. Singer of London, a mechanic of genius, saw the pile, and applied the power thus generated to move the machinery of a watch; and one constructed by him has now run more than 16 years without winding or loss of motion.

A chemist was at work in his laboratory preparing a powder for a certain purpose. A spark fell into this composition and it exploded; and from that day gunpowder was discovered. Some may question the utility of this discovery, but we do not. Gunpowder has materially aided the miner, the founder and the chemist; but more than all, it has given internal order and tranquility to the kingdoms of Europe, by knocking down those strong holds of feudal barbarism and cruelty, the castles of a haughty and domineering nobility, and placing the weak, so far as regards protection by law, and security to person and property, on a level with the highest.

A German peasant carved letters on the back of the beech tree, and with them stamped characters on paper for the amusement of his children. Nothing more was thought of them; but from them Faust conceived and executed moveable type; and printing, an art that perhaps has exercised a greater influence on the destiny of mankind than any other, thus had a beginning.

Galileo was in a church at Florence, where a drowsy Dominican was holding forth on the merits of the Virgin, and the miracles of the Holy Church; things about which the philosopher cared very little. The principal lamp of the church had been left suspended in such a manner that it swung to and fro in the slightest breath and caught the eye of the philosopher. The regularity of its oscillations struck him, and the idea of employing such vibrations to measure time occured. Galileo left the church and returned to his study, and in a short time the first pendulum ever made was swinging.

Some children playing with glasses of a Dutch spectacle maker, accidentally placed two so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and turned bottom upwards. From this small beginning was produced the telescope; an instrument which more than any other, has enlarged the boundaries of the universe, and given to man more exalted ideas of that Being who spake all these worlds into existence.

About one hundred and fifty years ago, an old man might have been seen in his study, apparently amusing himself by witnessing the escape of steam from an old wine bottle, and then checking it by instantaneously plunging it into the cold water. There are multitudes who would sneer at an observer of nature who could stoop to notice such a trifle; yet this expansion and condensation of steam in the wine bottle, and the train of thoughts which it suggested, in the hands of the Marquis of Worcester, gave birth to the steam engine, the most valuable present science has ever made to the arts. These very men who are now filled with delight and astonishment when they behold the beautiful steamboat majestically ploughing the waves, or the steam car whirling its train of carriages over the railroad with almost the rapidity of thought, would be the first to look and speak with contempt on the train of small causes that led to such important results.

But perhaps the example of Newton, more than any other, conclusively proves that there is in the whole circle of nature, nothing trifling to a truly great mind. Thousands had seen apples fall from the trees to the earth; yet no one had ever asked the question whether the cause that caused the apple to fall to the earth extended to the moon?—yet this question and its solution was the key that has unlocked the mechanism of the universe, and given to man powers and ideas, which could otherwise never have existed.

The great truth these examples inculcate is this—that there is nothing trifling in nature, nothing that is not worthy of attention and reflection, nothing that does not form part of the great chain of cause and effect, and consequently capable of leading to the most valuable and interesting events. There is a feeling abroad, that it forms no part of the business of the tiller of the soil to think. This is not true, and the position should be exploded at once. It is scarcely possible for a man to be more favorably situated for an observation of nature than the farmer. His business is with the soil he treads upon, with its various constituents and their ever varying proportions—with the green earth and its covering of grapes and plants, its flowers, while over the head is stretched the broad o'er-arching sky, inviting him to useful reflection, and urging him to "look through nature up to nature's God."—*Genesee Far.*

It is said that the oil of lavender is an excellent exterminator of moths. If a single drop is put into a box with a living insect, the latter almost immediately dies.

Cattle at this season of the year should be kept from grass lands, particularly side hills and wet portions.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

MANURE.—Stable and barn-yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun and wet weather. Indeed, every moment of such exposure takes away from such manure some part of its fertilizing principles. The following remarks on the waste of manure by exposure, have been given in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v. page 342, but may be new to some of our more recent subscribers.

"He who is within the sphere of the scent of a dunghill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten, if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land, he manures the atmosphere; and before his dunghill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another county.' Stable and barn-yard manure should be kept as carefully from the sun and rain as grass, which has been cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night, it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with a little loam or marsh mud, previously prepared for that purpose.

"Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gasses which arise from putrefaction. But a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill from 12 to 18 inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, unmixed with earth, or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous aliments, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work, without surmounting his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarified spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both the most precious matter is that which assumes the aeriform state; and to behold it escaping with indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."—[Letters of Agricola.

INFUSION OF WALNUT LEAVES TO DESTROY INSECTS.—It appears by a communication to the London Horticultural Society, by Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart, that worms which infested plants in pots, were destroyed by a pint of an infusion of walnut leaves given to each pot. The worms quickly emerged from the mould to the surface, and were removed. This treatment was repeated the following week, when a few more worms were extracted; the plants, which had been sickly, after this application resumed their health and blossomed strongly. This success induced Sir Charles to try the experiment on orange trees, and other plants in pots, and it was attended with equal success. He thinks that the infusion is beneficial, not only in destroying worms, but that it acts also as a manure. The infusion is made by pouring boiling water on fresh walnut leaves; which having stood till cold is ready for use.

Forsyth recommends a decoction of walnut leaves as an antidote to insects, and a decoction of elder leaves is also said to answer the same purpose.

ROSE BUGS.—The best antidote against the rose bug, and the small yellow bug, that has yet come under my inspection, is *slacked lime* applied with a dredging box, while the fruits or plants are wet with dew. If the fruits or plants be wet with a weak solution of gum arabic previously to the application of the lime, it will remain on them much longer, and no injury will be sustained by it. If applied to young cucumber plants, the seed leaves must be carefully turned up, wet, and the lime applied as aforesaid. The lime used has been nicely slacked with a little water, one year, for the purposes of the garden. Perhaps it would be equally as well if slacked immediately before its application.

It was found that if rose bugs while on plants be thoroughly wet with very strong soap suds, (one gill of strong soap to one quart of water) they soon die This strength did not injure the plants on which it was tried. This experiment was made when the bugs were on the decline, and whether the mixture would have the same effect in the beginning of their race, while in their utmost vigor, or prevent from preying on the plants wet with it, further experiments may determine. It is needless to say any thing in this paper, as to the fertilizing power of this application or that of lime.—[Dr R. Green, Mansfield, Mass.

ENGRAFTING GRAPE VINES.—A friend of the editor says that he has succeeded in grafting foreign grapes on native stocks, and thinks that notices on that subject may be useful. In the N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 329, are some directions relative to this improvement, which were, originally, communicated to John Prince, Esq. by Brig. Gen. Armistead, from which the following are extracted.

"I picked out four *native* vines, [in the month of March] and headed them down as low as the turf, and after going through the common process of inserting the graft, I bound them with woolen yarn, and covered them with common grafting clay, and to make the process doubly sure, I cut large sods and enclosed the grafts completely, and covered them in this way about four inches, leaving two eyes exposed. The experiment proved the utility of thus preserving them from sun and air, for three out of four took, and on the head of the largest vine, I put two grafts, both of which survived, which made it equal as if all had taken. The result of the first year was, that the grafts averaged a growth of from nine to twelve feet. The second year they bore many bunches of grapes. The third year my mother wrote me that they had gathered upwards of two barrels from my four vines. The succeeding year the neighborhood was in part supplied, and from others following the example, no failure of fine fruit has, I believe, existed in that neighborhood."

We believe it is not yet too late to graft grape vines, and wild stocks to engraft on may be found in woods, &c., in many parts of the country.

FAT OXEN.—Messrs Hillman and Thayer, of this town, slaughtered a pair of oxen last week, from the stall of Mr George Cook, which presented as fine specimens of beef as we ever witnessed. We saw a hind quarter as it lay in the butchers' cart, and it appeared to be almost a complete mass of fat. The fat on the rounds was apparently two or three inches thick. Our stomach yearned, as may well be supposed, for a good cut from the tender-loin, but we were compelled to turned disappointed away, for the price was fourteen cents a pound. These oxen weighed 4,385 on the hoof, and after they were dressed, 3,190 pounds. The butchers paid ten dollars the hundred pounds.—[Hampshire Gazette.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 25, 1837.

APPLES.—From Mr B. V. French, Braintree—Baldwin, Yellow Newton Pippin, Nonsuch, Templeton winter sweet.

From S. W. Cole, Esq. Editor of the Yankee Farmer—specimens of a beautiful variety called the golden Ball, with scions of the same, which were distributed among the members.

PEARS.—From James Leonard, Esq. of Taunton,—Hardenpont de Printems.

From E. Vose—Easter Beurre.

For the Committee.

S. DOWNER.

Saturday, April 15, 1837.

A meeting of the Society was held—the President in the Chair—he announced a donation of seeds from Benjamin Gardener, Esq. of Palermo, Sicily,—forwarded by Messrs Robert G. Shaw & Co. On motion of Mr Lee, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr Gardener, for his large and valuable donation.

A donation of Melon Seeds from Mr John M. Ives, received by him from London; and also some valuable kinds collected by Mr Pierpont, in Malta and Paris, were announced and distributed. The following votes were passed:

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr John M. Ives, for a donation of various kinds of Melon Seeds, received by him from the London Horticultural Society, and for Seeds of a new variety of the Hollyhock.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr Pierpont, for a donation of melon seeds procured by him in Malta and in Paris.

Adjourned to May 6th.

E. WESTON, Jr. Rec. Sec.

TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT.—Prepare your wheat for sowing by washing, skimming out all the oats and other foul seed, turning off the water until it becomes perfectly clean, then put in as much water as will cover the wheat, and add two quarts of salt to the bushel, stirring it well and let it stand from twentyfour to thirtysix hours. When you are ready to sow it, turn it into a drainer or basket, draining it as dry as possible, then spread it on a floor in the barn, or some suitable place, and spread over it dry slacked lime, at the rate of one peck to a bushel of wheat, stir it well, and it is ready for sowing. The above I have tried with complete success for thirty years. If you think the above worth a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

J. CONANT.

Jaffrey, N. H. April 6, 1837. [Silk Grower.

SODA FOR WASHING.—We have been requested by a correspondent, to publish the recipe for washing with Sub carbonate of Soda.

To five gallons of water, add a pint and a half of soft soap and two ounces soda. Put the clothes (after soaking over night) into the mixture when at boiling heat, rubbing the parts most soiled with soap. Boil them one hour—drain—rub, and rinse them in warm water, after being put into indigo water, they are fit for drying — Half the soap and more than half the labor is saved by washing in this manner.—[Silk Culturist.

Flour is down to $6,50, at Zanesville, Ohio. Wheat at the same place, has fallen to $1 per bushel.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 29.

April, 1837.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	28	55	40	E.
Monday,	36	42	40	N.E.
Tuesday,	36	48	40	N.E.
Wednesday,	40	55	50	N.E.
Thursday,	40	62	50	E.
Friday,	42	65	58	E.
Saturday,	44	74	50	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 1, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves 940 Swine (including) 160 unsold last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have further declined about 50 cents per hundred and we reduce our quotations, viz. a few extra at$8 50; first quality $7 75 a 8 25; second quality 7 25 a 7 75; third quality 6 50 a 7 25.

Working Oxen.—Several sales were effected but we are not in possession of the prices.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $24, $28, $25, $40, $42, and $52 1-2.

Sheep.—One lot was sold for something more than $500 and a lot sheared at $175.

Swine.—"Dull," and prices have declined on large hogs in particular, a lot large were taken at 7 for sows and 7 1-4 for barrows, also, a lot of barrows at 8. No lots to peddle were sold, purchasers refusing to pay the prices asked at retail from 8 1-2 to 11 1-2 for sows and from 9 1-2 to 12 1-2 for barrows according to size and quality.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

We have just received our usual lot of Sweet Potato Slips, in prime order. Those who have left their orders for, are requested to call for them. It is time they were in the ground.

The following are brief directions for their management: Plant three or four inches deep in a hot-bed, when these are three inches above the ground, part them off from the potato, which, if suffered to remain, will produce more sprouts for a successive planting; transplant them into a rich light soil, in rows four feet apart. Keep clear from weeds until the vines begin to cover the ground, after which they will grow freely. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 North Market Street.

May 3. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ASPARAGUS, ROOTS, RHUBARB.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, Pond's Giant Asparagus, superior; Wilmot's Superb Early Rhubarb Roots, extra early (and fine.)

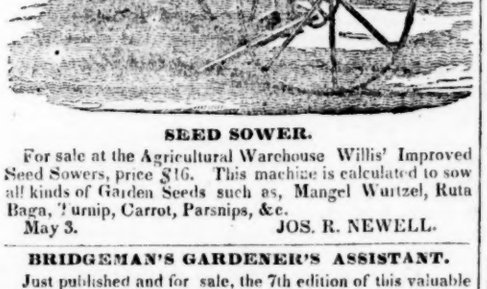
Catawba and Isabella Grapes, large roots, Sweet Water and Chasselas Grapes. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 19.

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome full blooded Bull, 2 years old being a cross of Admiral, Denton, Wye comet, &c. Inquire of the Editor, or A. Greenwood, Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meetinghouse.

May 3. 3t



SEED SOWER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse Willis' Improved Seed Sowers, price $16. This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden Seeds such as, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnips, &c.

May 3. JOS. R. NEWELL.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price $1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

6000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have just received at New York by the ship Western Norrland, Capt. Magnus, from Marseilles, 6000 LARGE MORUS MULTICAULIS of two years growth, which will be offered for sale at their Seed Establishment in a few days. The trees are undoubtedly the best of the kind ever imported, having been selected, taken up, and packed with great care, by an experienced person. May 3.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill in Newton.

30,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can yet be supplied, wholesale or retail.

4,000 Pears of new Flemish and other finest kinds. Pears on Quince stocks, thrifty and handsome, these will bear early and abundantly.

3,000 Plums—Also selections of all other hardy fruits from the first rate sorts and the finest varieties known.

Ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. Also Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties including Pœonies, and Double Dahlias.

Address by mail, post paid, to William Kenrick, Newton, Mass. near Boston. Trees and plants when ordered, will be carefully selected, and labelled, and packed in the best style, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Trasportation gratis to the city. Priced Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

March 29.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

For sale, the Cottage Garden, Heath street, near the Hon. John Lowell's, Roxbury, a variety of Green House and hardy herbaceous Plants, in fine order; superb double Dahlias; Tigridia; Pavonia; Gladiolus; Natilensis, &c. &c., at reduced prices—Boquets cut as usual through the season.

N. B. Also, Taylor's forty fold potatoes, a superior kind, early and very prolific; from 100 to 200 Horse Chesnut Trees, young and thrifty. May 3. S. H. WELD.

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed Store a fine collection of Double Dahlia Roots.

Also, Gladiolus psittacina; Double Tuberose, striped leaved do. Amaryllis formosissima, and Tiger flowers.

May 3. JOS. BRECK & CO.

2000 BUCKTHORNS.

Fine thrifty Buckthorn Plants, in good order for transplanting, which will be sold low for cash.

200 Pear Trees upon Quince just arrived from France, and in fine order—bearing trees for 75 cents.

125 Pear Trees upon Tree Stocks of the best new native and foreign varieties, 4 years from the graft at $1 00 each
200 do. do. 2 do. do. at 75 each
selected or 6,00 per dozen.

100 finely rooted 3 years Isabella Grape Vines.

150 Orange Quince at $3,00 per dozen.

100 White Mulberry Trees 5 and 6 years old—large.

For sale at JOHN M IVES'S Nursery, adjoining Mr Robert Manning's, Dearborn Street,

Salem, Mass., April 26.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 50 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn Street, North Salem. Pear Trees, of the most celebrated old and new sorts, all engrafted from Bearing Trees.

ROBERT MANNING.

April 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples,		barrel	1 75	2 25
Beans, white,		bushel	3 00	4 00
Beef, mess.		barrel	15 50	16 50
No. 1.		"	13 00	13 75
prime,		"	9 57	10 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	25	23
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	54	60
southern, geese,		"	40	50
Flax, American,		"		9 12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 37	3 50
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	10 25	10 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	9 75	10 00
Baltimore, wharf,		"	8 75	9 25
Alexandria,		"	9 00	9 50
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 08	1 12
southern flat yellow		"	1 02	1 04
white,		"	90	95
Rye, northern,		"	1 15	1 20
Barley,		"	1 05	1 15
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	62	65
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 50	
hard pressed,		"	15 00	17 00
Honey,		gallon	52	55
Hops, 1st quality		pound	7	8
2d quality		"	5	6
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	30	32
do country do.		"	26	28
Baltimore city do.		"	27	29
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	24	26
Boston do. slaughter,		"	21	23
do. light,		"	19	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 20	1 25
Mackerel, No. 1, new,		barrel	10 00	10 50
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	3 75	4 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	26 00	26 50
clear from other States		"	25 00	26 00
Mess,		"	20 00	22 50
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 87	3 12
Red Top,		"	60	65
Hemp,		"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern scarce		pound	15	16
Southern Clover,		"	14	15
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
Tallow, tried,		lb.	12	13
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 50	4 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	65	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	55	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	50
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	12
Poultry,	"	18	19
Butter, (tub)	"	14	18
lump	"	20	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	75	1 00
Cider,	barrel		

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

PLUM TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Plum trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, 200 Quince trees of good size many of them have borne fruit, 1500 Isabella grape from 5 to 15 feet high. 1000 Catawba. Bland's & Pond's seedling extra size in bearing state, chasselas Sweet Water, Black Hamburgh, &c, 10,000 roots Giant Asparagus, 5000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced, and a good assortment of Goosberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or at Messrs Sawyer & Pond's, 25 Broad street, and with the subscriber Cambridge Port, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND.

March 15.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the *Charitable Irish Society*, in Boston, at the Celebration of their Centennial Anniversary, March 17, 1837. By *James Boyd*, President of the Society. Boston: published by James B. Dow, No. 362 Washington st.

There are traits in the national character of the Irish, which are strongly marked,—altogether peculiar to that race, and highly worthy the attention, if they may not always meet the approbation of the politician and the philanthropist. The native of Erin is usually possessed of a robust and athletic frame, alike qualified for active and efficient exertion, or patient, passive and persevering endurance. He is quick, but not always accurate in his perceptions, and ardent, generous, hospitable and sensitive in his feelings. An Irishman is not one of those negative, half alive sort of beings, whom Horace describes as *nati consumere fruges*, (born to clear the provision market.) Always ready and willing to *"go ahead,"* if you understand his mental mechanism, and know how to touch his springs of action, his movements are, generally, subservient to good purposes. But ill treat and provoke him, and he will present more adverse points than a porcupine, be always ripe for a riot, and like a phosphoric match, take fire with the least friction.

No other country, we believe, has produced a larger number of great men, in proportion to its population, the chances it affords for the development of mental powers, and the opportunities it presents for exhibiting the fruits of genius than Ireland. In proof of this assertion, we might mention Burke, Goldsmith, Curran, Grattan, Wellington, and many others, names of as great and well deserved celebrity as ever shone in the annals of mankind.

But to the pamphlet before us: The following quotations are not only samples of the style of this Address, but will convey historical information, which will doubtless be new to many of our readers:

"The records of our institution, show that its original organization, was in the year 1737; a number of Irishmen having then associated under the name of *The Irish Society*, and laid the foundation of the fraternal charity, the care of which has descended into our hands. It is pleasant and gratifying to see that the important designs of the founders are still recognised by the practice of their successors at the present day. An extract from the preamble to their rules and orders, will give some insight to the motives which induced the movement we are met to celebrate.

"The preamble reads thus:—

"'Whereas several gentlemen, merchants and others of the Irish nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts, who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a charitable society, for the relief of such of their poor and indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor in general, as usual.'

"This shows, in the clearest manner, that our worthy predecessors possessed the right kind of spirit. The language of this preamble is as broad as the mantle of charity itself; wide enough to cover and bring within the pale of relief, the unfortunate subject of distress, under any of the 'ills that flesh is heir to,' provided he be one of their countrymen; and it will be noticed, that though *this* charity is only for Irishmen, its promoters declare explicitly that they have not 'any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor, as usual.'" * * *

The following is a just tribute to Irish industry and intellect.

"We are all willing to work, and some of us at a species of labor with which a lazy man will avoid cultivating any acquaintance. Wherever the spirit of improvement is found laying its plans, there the head and the hand of the Irishman are found executing them. If the forest is to be cleared, his arm wields the axe. If hills are to be reduced, valleys elevated, mountains or rivers tunnelled, whose hands are depended on to perform the laborious toil? If, in the quaint language of one of these laborers, the "Globe is to be new modelled," that portion of it at least known as the western hemisphere, will it be done by the native, or by the foreign inhabitant? But, though a condition of labor is that of Irishmen generally in N. England, and though it is one they are neither ashamed nor afraid of, yet, such is not the condition of all our brethren, who reside in, and become citizens of these United States. In other states, we find them in professions and employments where *intellect* is the material (if I may so express it) to work upon—in the merchant's counting-room—at the bar—in the pulpit—in the practice of the healing art—on the bench—in Congress, even at the Senate board of the United States. In all these different situations and places do we find Irishmen, and in all, doing themselves credit, and conferring the highest possible benefits on their adopted country."

The evils of *intemperance* are well portayed; for instance:

"If men would permit themselves for a moment to reflect, and compare results arising from the labor of those who do, and those who do not indulge in the use of spirituous drink, they would not hesitate long on which of the sides to rank themselves. They only need to compare—they only need to place the picture before their own eyes, with their own hands, and it will hardly require a second look, to convince a man of sound mind, which he should select as a model for his own life."

After some just and lucid observations on the political rights and duties of Irishmen towards this their adopted country, Mr Boyd observes—

"Let foreigners do their duty in political matters—and *nothing more* than their duty—and the laws of the country will not very soon be altered to their prejudice. Let each, who of himself desires to possess and exercise the privileges of a freeman, take, without delay, the necessary measures to qualify himself as such; and, once having the right, let him use it like a freeman—use it as owing no accountability to any power on earth. And, whilst you would spurn political dictation from others, avoid imposing such dictation on any one. Those who do not desire to possess or exercise the right of voting for their rulers, ought never to be advised to trouble themselves about it; they should be left to themselves. In this case, the desire to possess and the fitness to use, generally go together. Let no outward influence be practised to induce to the possession when the ability or desire to use, does not previously exist. Of those who would make a *tool* of the individual who cannot of necessity, judge for himself, nothing more need be said."

On the whole, we think this ADDRESS ought not to be suffered to pass into oblivion; to disappear among the evanescent political bubbles which float but for a moment on the current of time. It contains much useful as well as entertaining matter, and its observations on the political rights and duties of foreigners, as well as other important topics, should entitle it to a place in the library of every citizen of the United States, whether a native or of foreign origin.

Two ladies in familiar chat,
Discoursed of this thing and of that,
Of Agriculture's charms one spake,
And said, she handled well the rake.
Ah! cried the other with a leer,
Now mark my word, my cousin dear,
If with these RAKES you've ought to do,
You'll know the use of CRADLE too!

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT CURED BY ALUM.—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms, as it were, by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and the convalescence is quickly decided and completed. Alum has already been in use for certain disorders of the throat; its malignant inflammations, for example, then in chronic; but as the greater number of practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not so extensive as it deserves to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—*London Pa.*

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